THE No. 160.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *March* 24, 1747.

Having published in two former GAZETTES *(See* N°. 78 *and* 83*) some Remarks upon the Conduct of the several Governments in relation to the Expedition; and an Answer thereto, in Vindication of the Proprietor of Maryland, wherein were some Digressions concerning our Staple; It will not, I hope, be thought amiss to insert the following, which was wrote and published at New-York, by way of Reply to the said Answer.*

From the *New-York* WEEKLY POST-BOY, *Feb.* 9, 1747.

Mr. Parker,

I SEE a Relation of mine in *Maryland*, hath made some Observations on a Paper that I published some Time since in your *Post-Boy*; I am well pleased to find you have reprinted it in your Paper, for two Reasons: The first is, That the genteel masterly Manner in which he has handled the Subject must make the Performance agreeable to all your Readers: The second is, the Opportunity he has given me of publicly acknowleging my Errors: I must confess, to *extirpate and destroy* our Enemies, is not the Custom of *British* Conquerors, nor agreable to that Lenity and Generosity that Englishmen are famed for. The Methods the *French* have made use of, to persuade the *Indians* to treat the Prisoners they take from us, so contrary to the Rules of War, and the Laws of Humanity, made me express myself in too warm and unbecoming a Manner on that Occasion; tho' it a Fault can be pleasing to the Person offending, this has been so to me in some Measure, from the great Pleasure it gave in receiving so genteel and handsome a Reprimand: But I acknowledge my Fault, and think the Expression unwarrantable.

The Calculation I made of the Number of *Roman Catholics* was only from Information; and I have good Reason to believe, from the Candour and Impartiality that appears throughout Mr. *Antistyle*'s Performance, that the Account he gives of their Number may be depended on.

It gives me a great deal of Concern, to find so melancholy a Reason assigned for the not fetching more Men from the Province of *Maryland*; but that Concern is much augmented, when it is seen that their Poverty proceeds from their not having their Staple put under proper Regulations, for the Preservation of it's Credit; which makes the Proverb of *Penny wise, and Pound foolish*, truly applicable to them, as well as to most of the Northern Colonies: The great Neglect of their Staple is one of their most prevalent Faults, and the true cause of it may not be difficult to determine.

I have been told, the putting the Staple of Flour under proper Regulations, hath been more than once attempted in the Province of *New-York*, yet never could be effected, which I can't help thinking must be owing to a Want of true public Spirit in some of the Members of the Legislature, so absolutely necessary for the Well-being of every Community; that would make Justice and Equity a Basis for their future Posterity; and nothing in my Opinion will contribute so much to make the several Governments on the Continent rich and powerful, as the making proper Laws for regulating of their Staple; by which Word I would be understood to mean, all the Produce of any Government that is brought to Market. Such Regulations would, in great Measure, put an End to that galloping Consumption and Frenzy that hath so violently seized many of the Colonies on the Continent; I mean, the making of Paper Money, *that Darling of the Necessitous and Indigent*; that if, speedily, proper Remedies be not applied, I much fear the *British* Parliament will be even baffled to find their Cure; that they are allowed the best Physicians in the World, for a ruin'd State. It has of no been Matter of great Surprize to me, to find that some, who have large Properties in a Country, would not only consent to the Emission of great Quantities of Paper-Money but become the principal Instruments in doing of it; the daily Experience convinces every reasonable Man, that it depreciates the real Value of his Estate, tho' not the nominal one; and those Colonies who have made the largest Paper-Emissions, are most in Debt; therefore, it can be no Bull to say, *That those Colonies that have the most Money can really pay least*; which, tho' a seeming Paradox, is as demonstrable as any Proposition in *Euclid*.

But to return to my Staple: I have often heard it objected by those that have talked of Regulations, that it would be the greatest Hardship in the World, that they should suffer their Manufactures to undergo a Search; and the Arguments made use of upon that Head are, That it is only putting so much Money in a few Officers Hands, who must be appointed for that Service; that if you will bribe these Officers, you may sell or send off the worst of Provisions under the Sanction of their Mark: I conceive this to be only a Bugbear, to frighten the ignorant unthinking Set of Men, but can have no Weight where the least Reason prevails. Who can be supposed to bribe these Officers? The Answer is plain; The Manufacturer, that his bad Commodities may pass under the Sanction of the Officer's Mark as good: Which plainly shews the absolute Necessity of having every Commodity inspected that is exposed to Sale, or shipp'd off to foreign Markets. The little low Craft that prevails with many that barrel Beef, Pork, and smoke Bacon, for Sale, purely to get a little more for their Commodities, is the true Reason that most of them spoil before they get to the *West Indies*; or at least before they can vend them there. I have often heard it said, by some of your *Wyalusing* Factors, that when any *Pennsylvania* Flour is to be had, there is no Demand for *New-York* Flour; and that intirely owing to the Regulation they have put their Flour under in that Province. Those who have seen many Parts of the World, and make their Observations of the People, generally allow the *Americans* to have a great deal of what they call, *Mother-Wit* and *Cunning*; yet it appears, in many pieces of their Conduct, that they are even destitute of *Common Sense*. &c. &c.

Your humble Servant,

THOMAS TYE.

UTRECHT, Dec. 30.

WE have this day received the most exact information concerning the revolt of the Genoese, and it's compleat quenches, by two letters from Genoa, one dated the 22d, and the other the 24th instant; when the commotion that had been in the city was removed into the neighbouring villages. This account contradicts all we had before received upon this subject, from Leghorn and Parma.

"December the 18th in the evening, there were some appearances of a tumult in one of the quarters of the city of Genoa; they were raised by the common people, and occasioned by the clamours of some of them, who complained that the Austrian subaltern officers had attempted to force them, with their cattle, to draw one of the mortars which the artillery of Bona had ordered for Provence, down to the Port. Nothing more was wanting to raise a combustion in minds already animated and incensed; the fire indeed was hidden, but in such manner, that the first spark was enough to make it general. At three of the night the streets and squares of Genoa were full of people, whose

whose confused and menacing uproar denounced some fatal catastrophe. This mob ran in a crowd to the square before the ducal palace, and took possession of all the avenues and doors, crying aloud for arms to defend themselves, or they would no longer pay any regard to dignity. Some senators, who happened to be at that time with the Doge, endeavoured in vain to oppose this popular fury, which was too much animated to give Ear to Remonstrances.

In the Height of this rage, they ran to the Arsenal, broke it open, took out the arms and ammunition, even the artillery, and then spread themselves into all the parts of the city, crying out, that the Austrians must be extirpated. Every one of these unhappy men, who chanced to be in the streets at that time, or in public Houses, were sacrificed to the resentment of the populace.

The marquis de Botta immediately ordered troops into the city to subdue this fury: But, besides the arms which they had gotten before, they were now masters of several gates, and the principal batteries. On the 6th these tumultuous commotions continued with double violence. On the 7th it was just the same. They attacked with artillery the Austrians at the gate of St. Thomas, and drove them from it, putting to the Sword those who made any resistance.

The attention of the government, on the 8th and 9th, had such success, that it was then concluded, a Truce was as good as agreed on between the populace and the Austrians. But this imagination was vain. On the 10th in the morning they appeared in arms in the valley of Polsevera and Bisagno. Twenty thousand men, or more, joined those of the city, and the Austrians were attacked on every side. They were forced not only to abandon the posts which they still held in the city, but even the suburbs of San Pietro d' Arena, having abundance of men killed and taken prisoners during the whole affair.

At last the insurgents got possession of all the magazines and artillery.

To day, the 11th, we begin to take breath again in the capital, after five days of most terrible commotion; but the general scene of things is not changed. The carnage is only removed into other parts of this state, and extends itself along both the Eastern and Western coasts. The Austrians are getting back to the Defiles, and the passages of the mountains, pursued still by the subjects of this republick, who seem resolved to force their way to Savona, in order to raise the siege of that citadel.

On Thursday Evening last arrived at Oxford *the Ship* Ruth, *Capt.* Hodgson, *in eight Weeks from* Whitehaven; *by whom we have the following Advices in the public Prints.*

VIENNA, December 21.

ALL the Imperial troops in Lombardy are in full march towards Genoa, as well to recover it, as to be at hand to reinforce general Brown afterwards in Provence, and to push the operations there with the greatest vigour.

Hague, Decemb. 30. The letters from Italy, by the two last posts, continue full of accounts of the late tumult in the city of Genoa. In the several skirmishes, which lasted 9 days, between the Imperial troops and the inhabitants, the first lost about 500 men, and the last above 2000: The Imperialists, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to abandon the city; and M. Botta retreated towards the pass of the Bochetta; from whence he sent orders to all the Imperial troops in Lombardy to come and join him immediately: The inhabitants of Genoa finding themselves masters of the city, vented their fury on all sides, and played the cannon of the sea batteries upon all the ships that were in the port; among others, a British man of war had been much damaged, and forced to cut her cables, and stand out to sea: And the armed peasants from the mountains were called into the city, to contribute to it's defence. Upon the news of this event, the king of Sardinia immediately sent his militia into the Genoese territory, there to live at discretion. Letters from Paris this day mention the surrender of the fortress of Savona to his Sardinian majesty. We have advice, that the island of St. Marguerite was actually taken by one of his Britannic majesty's ships, and a detachment from the army; the fortifications of which they have blown up, and made 140 men prisoners; and the combined army had taken possession of Castelane and Draguignan, at which last place the duke of Caulfol would have maintained himself, but was driven away with great loss, amounting, as some letters mention, to above 2000 men; and upon this, M. de Belisle was retiring towards Toulon.

Extract of a Letter from Genoa, December 20.

"Letters from Provence say, that the English men of war before Antibes made a furious firing upon that place, in order to support the Austrians, who had opened the trenches before it the 6th in the night; and that several other men of war, with two fire ships, were before Genoa."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, January 6.

"Tho' his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was not successful in his sollicitations for the States General to declare war against France, wherein he was likewise powerfully seconded by the earl of Sandwich, who spoke upon that subject as cogently as the most zealous minister could possibly do; yet the duke succeeded in every other point his royal highness was desirous of gaining, their high mightinesses consenting to do every thing in their power to promote the interest of the common cause: That to this end, they would furnish the Allied army the next campaign with 40,000 men, in the following manner; *viz.* 12000, which they have actually now ready; the like number who will be at liberty to re enter into the service, by the expiration of the capitulations of Tournay, &c. which is just now come about; and 16000 which they are going to raise, in order to augment the regiments. A negotiation is carrying on by the Dutch minister to the Helvetic Body, for some more Swiss regiments to be taken into Dutch pay. Besides all this, the republic will have 26 men of war ready to put to sea by the end of February. So that there is the utmost reason to believe, that the States General are disposed to use their most vigorous efforts the next campaign, in order to make it decisive, and force the common enemy into a reasonable peace.

His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland was received here, by their high mightinesses and the foreign ministers, with all the marks of respect and distinction due to his high birth and dignity; and the republic has intreated his royal highness to accept of being generalissimo of it's troops, and of having prince Waldeck to command under him. It is affirmed, that his royal highness will be upon the same footing as the late duke of Marlborough was.

LONDON.

December 16. Last Friday, when the subscription was opened for subscribing the sum of four millions Sterling, at four per cent. for the government's service, the same was filled up with such expedition, that before the books had been open 4 hours, there was six millions of money subscribed for; which was two millions more than was intended.

Commodore Smith, commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the coast of Scotland, is appointed commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica.

Decem. 18. We are informed, that towards filling up the late subscription, Mr. Vanneck subscribed 1,200,000*l.* and Mr. Gideon 600,000*l.*

December 20. This day came advice, that commodore Barnet had taken a rich Manilla ship in the East Indies.

We learn from Nice, that the Forage necessary for the Austrian and Piedmontese cavalry will be supplied by land carriage from the magazines, 'til they can receive it from the fleet; and it was for this reason that Antibes was attack'd, general Brown being resolved to make it a place of arms, for the conveniency of his troops, during the Winter campaign; and such magazines will be erected there, as are necessary for the supply of the army during the siege of Toulon.

We hear that next campaign prince Charles will take on him the command of an army, consisting of 25000 men, which are to act on the Rhine nearest the confines of Lorrain; while the duke commands in Flanders; and the king of Sardinia, or general Brown, in Provence: By which the French will have work enough cut out for them without thinking of invasion.

Decem. 25. Yesterday the third and fourth troops of Life-Guards were disbanded at their stables by general Cadogan.

His majesty's generous care for lessening the expences of the nation, has such a general influence on all ranks of people, that several members of the house of commons have signified an inclination to part with their privilege of franking letters, for the benefit of the public revenues: Which glorious example it is to be hoped will be followed by all who enjoy the like privilege.

Decem. 27.

Decemb. 27. Yesterday there was a certain Account that the worthy Admiral Warren arrived safe on Wednesday last at Spithead, in the Chester Man of War, after a Passage of 14 Days from Boston.

The Ship Neptune, Capt. John Dare, from Maryland for London, is taken by the French, on the Coast of Sussex.

ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, January 13.

"I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that Capt. *Saunders*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Glocester*, and Capt. *Cheap*, in the *Port*, were so fortunate on *Christmas* Day last, as to take, in the Height of *Cadiz*, a *French* Ship bound to that Port from the *Havanna*; she was this Day brought in here, and appears to be of the Burthen of between 5 and 600 Tons, as richly laden as she well can be, having on board 130 Chests of Silver, some of Gold, and filled up with Indigo, Cacao, and Cochineal. She has also 60 Passengers on board, all Persons of Distinction, who have no Doubt, Effects in her to a vast Value, exclusive of the general Cargo. She mounts 36 Pieces of Cannon, of the same Size with those in our 40 Gun Ships. The People on board say, the Ship has been out four Years. That the Galleons will not return this Year, on Account of the King of *Spain*'s Death, which caused it to be believed in *America*, that a Peace would soon follow with *England*; for the News of which they wait with the utmost Impatience, that they may proceed without Fear for *Europe*."

By another Letter from *Plymouth* we learn, that the Name of the before mention'd *French* Ship is said to be the *Fortunate*, from the *Havanna*, esteemed worth a Million Sterling. They have taken out of her 140 Chests of Money, and how much more is in her they cannot tell, but judge there is considerable. She fired several Double Doubloons at the *Glocester*, which has some now sticking in her Sides. There was a Man on board had a lame Arm; on which, upon examining and taking off the Bandage, they found 100 Double Doubloons: And several of her Men had those Pieces sticking to their Flesh with Pitch.

Last Saturday sailed out of *Severn* River the Ship *Britannia*, Capt. *John Hutchinson*, for *London*, having on board 1064 Hogsheads of Tobacco, consigned to Mr. *John Hanbury*. The great Dispatch which has been made in the loading of that large Ship, being but little more than two Months (all our Navigation being stopp'd for many Weeks in the Winter), and the Dispatch which those Ships that load in that River commonly make, is enough to make one wonder that so many go further up the Bay into *Patapsco* to load, where the Navigation is so much more difficult, and must consequently take much longer Time; and where we are well informed the Worm bites as bad as in *Severn*.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Ship Spencer Frigate, Adam Spencer, from Biddeford.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Philip and Peter, John Anter, for London;
Schooner Mulberry, Thomas Ropes, for Boston;
Schooner Hawk, Thomas Boundey, for Salem;
Sloop Bohemia, Jonathan Hodgson, for Boston;
Schooner John and Mildred, Willock Mackey, for Virginia;
Ship Britannia, John Hutchinson, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

(*for Bills of Exchange or Gold*)

AT the House of *Thomas Bladen*, Esqr in *Annapolis*, on Saturday the 25th of *April*, all his Houshold Goods, Kitchen Furniture, *&c.* likewise several House Negroes, Men and Women; also some Plantation Negroes, among which is a good Country Carpenter. Also several Horses, a Chaise, a Sane 50 Fathom long, and a Boat.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and the Goods to be view'd the Day before.

To be SOLD

A Parcel of Sail-Duck, Sail [illegible], two Anchors and Cables, a Quantity of choice Leather, and two Barrels of good Hogs Lard. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

ON the 30th of *April*, a FAIR will begin at *Queen's-Town* in *Queen-Anne's* County, where will be given, to be Run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, *viz.*

On the first Day of the Fair, Seven Pounds Current Money, the mile, three Heats.

On the second Day, Four Pounds like Money, the Quarter, three Heats.

Each Horse to carry 140 Pounds weight. Any Horse to run the second Day, except the winning Horse of the first.

And on the third Day, Wrestling, Cudgelling, and several other Diversions.

The Horses must be Entered with *Benjamin Sutton* in *Queen's Town*, by 10 of the Clock the first Day of the Fair, paying Seven Shillings for the first Prize, and four Shillings for the second; which Money arising on the said Entries, to go to the second best Horse, each Day.

STRAYED away in September last, from the Subscriber, of *Annapolis*, a Bay Mare between 12 and 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock P. She has a remarkable bump between her right Eye and Nole.

Whoever returns her to the Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN CHALMERS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Richmond* County, *Virginia*, on the 21st of *February* last, two Convict Servants; *viz.*

Thomas Ranrome, a tall round-shouldered Fellow, one of his little Fingers crooked, aged about 30 Years, a Ditcher and Well digger by Trade. He had on when he went away a white Cloth Coat lined with red, a pair of red Breeches, a dark Camblet Coat lined with a straw colour'd Allipene, a white Cloth Jacket without Sleeves, no [illegible]

Elizabeth Williams, alias *Willoughby*, a pretty tall Woman, aged about 25 Years, of a fair complexion, and full Faced; She had on a dark colour'd Shallon Gown, a red Camblet Petticoat, had with her several Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Holland Aprons, Caps, Ribbons, *&c.* It is supposed they will go towards *Philadelphia*.

Whoever secures the said Servant Man and Woman so that their Master may have them again, shall have two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, by RICHARD BARNES.

Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for *Great-Britain* with all Convenient speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him. PATRICK CREAGH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of *London* Crown Glass to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarries.

ANY Persons who are skill'd in spinning of Hemp for Sail-Cloth, Osnabrigs, Sacking, or Cordage; and weaving of Sail Cloth, *&c.* or laying of Rope; may apply to the Subscriber, and meet with good Encouragement; he having all Materials in Readiness for carrying on the Business.

STEPHEN WEST, junior.

JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at Annapolis, *or* London-Town, *very Cheap, by Wholesale, or Retale*,

BEST Brown and Irish Osnabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linnens, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron Ware, German Steel, Sloops Anchors, and small Grapnells, Welsh Cottons, and sundry other European and East India Goods. JAMES DICK.

Also to be SOLD,

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco Drogging, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. *Roberts*'s Ship Yard in *Annapolis*.

To be SOLD by RICHARD LEWIS, Saddler, in *Annapolis*,

A Very handsome Four-Wheel Chaise, with Harness Compleatly fitted for Two Horses.

Also a quantity of *Seneca-Rattle-Snake-Root*, and Copperas, at a very reasonable Rate.

mr. Roberts.

To be SOLD.

THE House and Lot where *Edward Ramsey* lately liv'd, in *Annapolis*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. *Jonas Green's*, in *London Town*.

RICHARD HILL, junior.

Baltimore County, *March* 5, 1746-7.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 1st Instant, an *Irish* Servant Man, named *John Hyde*, a lusty raw-boned Fellow, about 35 Years of Age, stoops in the Shoulders, is sharp visaged, pitted with the Small Pox, has lost a Piece of one of his Ears, and has a fly down Look. He had on when he went away an old Castor Hat, a white Linnen Cap, a coarse Country Linnen Shirt, a light colour'd Fearnothing Pea Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, blue Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes: He is by Trade a Blacksmith, and is an exceeding good Workman, but as great a Villain as this Age can produce; he has lately been severely whipp'd, for breaking into my Cellar. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have five Pounds Reward.

T. STANSBURY.

To be LET,

BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling-House and Plantation of Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Severn* River, with or without a good Water-Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to

JEMIMA ROBINSON.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Williamsborough*, in *Prince George's* County, above Capt. *Jobn's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenant to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rents, for 2 Years; and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cask, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term.

D. DULANY.

March 9, 1746-7.

Annapolis, *March* 9, 1746-7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be willing and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Osnabrigs; especially Spinners.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, *March* 3, 1746-7.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and

Their humble Servant,

JOHN INCH.

Nottingham, *March* 2, 1747.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Ballances; or they may expect Trouble from

CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, *March* 2, 1746.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of Land called *Danby*, lying in *Dorchester* County, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of Mr. *William Wilkins*, in *Annapolis*, the first Week of the next Provincial Court.

March 7, 1746-7. JOSHUA BEALL.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, of *Prince George's* County in the Province of *Maryland*, did, about the 23d Day of *December*, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1600*l.* Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 800*l.*-like Money, to Messieurs *Sutcliffe* and *Bowen*, and deliver'd the same to the aforesaid *Bowen*, then in this Province; but which we are informed now remains in the Possession of *Robert Sutcliffe*, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, assign the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same.

THOMAS CLARK,
OSBORN SPRIGG,
JOSEPH BELT, *Junior*.

February 26, 1746-7.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 24th of April next, in the City of Annapolis,

A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.

WILLIAM COCKEY,
JOSHUA OWINGS.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

Chester-Town, *Kent* County, *Feb.* 23, 1746.

Mr. GREEN,

I AM a Resident in this Town, and a Member of a Club here, which hath always been esteem'd and approv'd of; yet of late, there hath indiscernably crept in amongst us a Medley of disagreeable Members, who rather spoil than improve Conversation: We can produce you the Ape, the Antique or Gaper, the Pettyfogger or Pragmatical, and the clamorous; we have traders too, who deal in *Luna persona*, and other prohibited Goods.

WHEN Clubs (consisting of Knots of Men rightly formed) meet together, to hear and impart News, communicate Thoughts, and improve one another by Conversation, they pass away their spare Hours agreeably, and to good Purposes; but the Intention is wholly frustrated by an *Omne Gatherum*, who are neither capable of improving, or being improved.

Now, Sir, the Reason I apply myself to you is this, that as you live on the Western Shore, where I am credibly inform'd there are Clubs in almost every County, well regulated, and formed like Birds of a Feather (especially that Patient one at *South River*), you would procure me a Copy of some of their best Rules, by the Help of which we may be able to form ourselves again on *Statu quo prius*, and for the quicker Dispatch spare no Pains nor Expense, and lose not the Opportunity of sending it over by the very first Boat that passeth, and you will oblige,

Your humble Servant.

I. R.

PHILO-STUPOSIUS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.